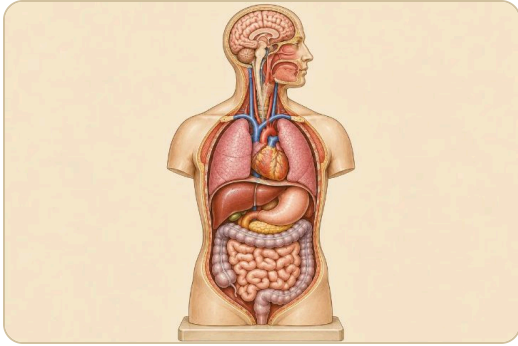


Name: _____

Date: _____

What does the human body look like inside?



READ

Inside, the body is full of parts that work together. The brain is in the head. The heart and lungs are in the chest. The stomach, liver, intestines and kidneys are in the belly. Bones hold everything up and skin covers the whole body.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Right lung

Brain

Heart

1. It sits inside your head, protected by the skull. It thinks, remembers, feels and sends messages to the whole body. _____
2. It sits in the middle of the chest, a little to the left. It beats nonstop to send blood around the whole body. _____
3. Your lungs fill with air when you breathe in. The right one is a little bigger than the left. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ 1. Eyes | A. Absorbing nutrients |
| ☐ 2. Liver | B. Cleaning the blood and storing energy |
| ☐ 3. Stomach | C. Seeing |
| ☐ 4. Intestines | D. Starting to digest food |

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Brain:** breathing
- ☐ 2. **Heart:** pumping the blood
- ☐ 3. **Right lung:** running the whole body
- ☐ 4. **Pancreas and spleen:** helping digestion and defense

4 Think and answer

What is the largest organ in the body?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/human-body

Answer key: What does the human body look like inside?

1 Which part is it?

1. Brain
2. Heart
3. Right lung

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. A

3 True or false?

1. F (Brain: running the whole body)
2. T
3. F (Right lung: breathing)
4. T

4 Think and answer

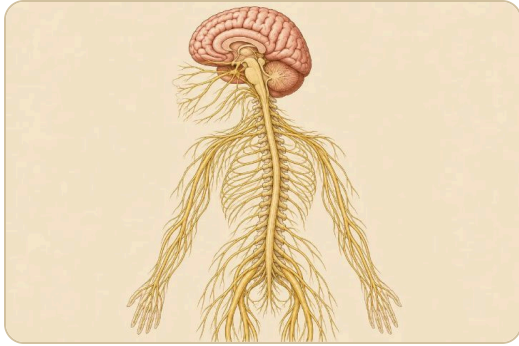
The skin. In an adult it covers about 2 square meters. The largest organ inside the body is the liver.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How does the nervous system work?



READ

The nervous system is how the body sends and receives messages. The brain is the boss, the spinal cord is the main road running down the spine, and nerves carry messages to every bit of the body. It all happens very fast.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Cerebellum

Cerebrum

Inner brain parts

1. The biggest, most wrinkled part. It is where you think, remember, learn and decide what to do. _____
2. Deep in the middle of the brain are parts that connect both sides and look after things like hunger, thirst and sleep. _____
3. It sits behind and below the brain. It helps you keep your balance, ride a bike and not fall over. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ 1. Brainstem | A. Carrying messages to the legs |
| ☐ 2. Neck spinal cord | B. Carrying messages to the trunk |
| ☐ 3. Upper-back spinal cord | C. Keeping breathing and heartbeat going |
| ☐ 4. Lumbar spinal cord | D. Carrying messages to the arms and hands |

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Cerebrum:** thinking, feeling and giving orders
- ☐ 2. **Inner brain parts:** linking regions and running automatic jobs
- ☐ 3. **Cerebellum:** controlling the bladder and bowel
- ☐ 4. **Sacral spinal cord:** balance and coordination

4 Think and answer

What is the spinal cord?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/nervous-system

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Answer key: How does the nervous system work?

1 Which part is it?

1. Cerebrum
2. Inner brain parts
3. Cerebellum

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. A

3 True or false?

1. T
2. T
3. F (Cerebellum: balance and coordination)
4. F (Sacral spinal cord: controlling the bladder and bowel)

4 Think and answer

A cord of nerves that leaves the base of the brain and runs down inside the spine.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How does the brain work?



READ

The brain works as if it were the boss of the body. Each part has a job: one sees, another hears, another stores memories, another moves your muscles. They all talk to each other all the time, even while you sleep.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Parietal lobe

Movement strip

Frontal lobe

1. It sits behind your forehead. It helps you think before you act, make plans, pay attention and stop yourself from doing silly things.
2. It is a strip that runs over the top of your head from ear to ear. When you decide to move your hand, the order comes from here.
3. It sits at the top of your head, toward the back. It helps you know where each part of your body is, grab things without missing and do sums.

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Touch strip
- ☐ 2. Temporal lobe
- ☐ 3. Occipital lobe
- ☐ 4. Insula

- A. Sensing what happens inside the body
- B. Hearing, understanding words and recognizing faces
- C. Seeing
- D. Feeling touch, heat, cold and pain

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Frontal lobe:** thinking, planning and deciding
- ☐ 2. **Movement strip:** telling muscles to move
- ☐ 3. **Parietal lobe:** storing new memories
- ☐ 4. **Hippocampus:** combining senses and finding your way in space

4 Think and answer

Which part of the brain controls memory?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/brain

Answer key: How does the brain work?

1 Which part is it?

1. Frontal lobe
2. Movement strip
3. Parietal lobe

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. A

3 True or false?

1. T
2. T
3. F (Parietal lobe: combining senses and finding your way in space)
4. F (Hippocampus: storing new memories)

4 Think and answer

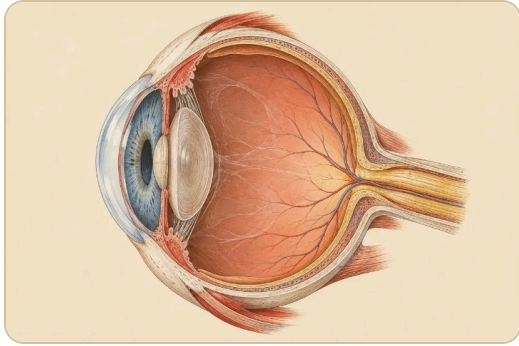
The main one is the hippocampus, hidden inside the temporal lobe.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How does the eye see?



READ

Light comes in at the front of the eye, goes through a small hole in the middle of the colored part and reaches the back of the eye. There, a very thin layer turns the light into messages. Those messages travel to the brain, and the brain builds the picture you see.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Cornea

Aqueous humor

Iris

1. It is the clear part right at the front of the eye. It works like a little window: it lets light in.
2. It is the colored part of the eye. In its middle there is a small black hole, the pupil, which gets bigger in the dark and smaller in bright light.
3. It is a clear liquid that fills the front of the eye, between the cornea and the iris. It helps the eye keep its round shape.

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ 1. Lens | A. Filling the eye and keeping its shape |
| ☐ 2. Vitreous body | B. Feeding the retina and moving the lens |
| ☐ 3. Retina | C. Adjusting focus for near and far |
| ☐ 4. Choroid and ciliary body | D. Turning light into signals for the brain |

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Cornea:** letting light in and starting the focus
- ☐ 2. **Iris:** the fluid at the front of the eye
- ☐ 3. **Aqueous humor:** giving eye color and controlling light
- ☐ 4. **Sclera (white of the eye):** protecting and shaping the eye

4 Think and answer

Why does the pupil change size?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/eye

Answer key: How does the eye see?

1 Which part is it?

1. Cornea
2. Iris
3. Aqueous humor

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B

3 True or false?

1. T
2. F (Iris: giving eye color and controlling light)
3. F (Aqueous humor: the fluid at the front of the eye)
4. T

4 Think and answer

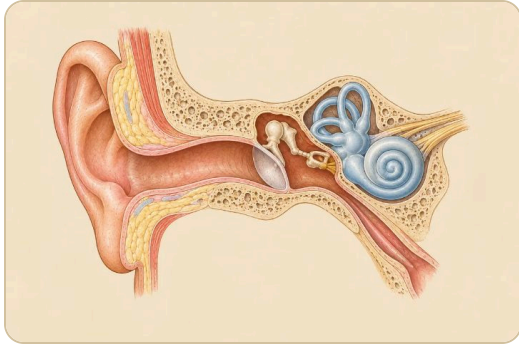
To control how much light enters the eye. In the dark, the iris opens the pupil to let more light in; in sunlight, it closes it to protect the retina.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How do we hear?



READ

Sound is a vibration in the air. The outer ear gathers it and sends it down the canal to the eardrum, a thin skin that vibrates. Three tiny bones pass the vibration to the snail-shaped cochlea, which turns it into signals for the brain. The ear also looks after your balance.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Hearing area of the brain

Temporal bone

Outer ear

1. The part you can see on the sides of your head. It works like a funnel (just a comparison) that gathers sound and sends it inside.
2. The bone on the side of the head. Deep inside it, well protected, are the tiny bones and the snail-shaped part that let you hear.
3. The ear only picks up sound. The brain, in this area, works out whether it is music, a voice or a car horn.

2 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Outer ear:** catching sound
- ☐ 2. **Temporal bone:** making sense of sounds
- ☐ 3. **Hearing area of the brain:** protecting the middle and inner ear
- ☐ 4. **Lower jaw:** chewing, just in front of the ear

3 Think and answer

Why do your ears block on a plane?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/ear

Answer key: How do we hear?

1 Which part is it?

1. Outer ear
2. Temporal bone
3. Hearing area of the brain

2 True or false?

1. T
2. F (Temporal bone: protecting the middle and inner ear)
3. F (Hearing area of the brain: making sense of sounds)
4. T

3 Think and answer

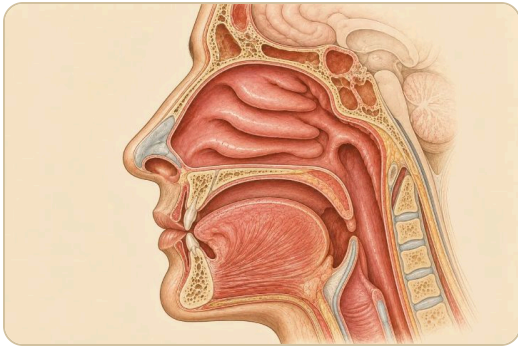
Behind the eardrum is air, linked to the throat by a little tube (Eustachian tube).



Name: _____

Date: _____

How does the nose work?



READ

The nose has two jobs. First, breathing: it cleans, warms and moistens the air before sending it to the lungs. Second, smelling: high up inside the nose are cells that detect smells and send the message to the brain.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Nasal bones

Nasal septum

Nose cartilage

1. Two small bones at the top of the nose, between the eyes. Run your finger there: the hard part is bone.
2. The tip of your nose is soft and bends. That is cartilage, a material more flexible than bone.
3. The "wall" in the middle of the nose that separates the two nostrils.

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ 1. Nasal conchae | A. Separating the nose from the mouth |
| ☐ 2. Ethmoid bone | B. Warming and moistening the air |
| ☐ 3. Tear duct | C. Draining tears from the eye into the nose |
| ☐ 4. Palate (floor of the nose) | D. Separating the nose from the brain |

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Nasal bones:** shaping the tip of the nose
- ☐ 2. **Nose cartilage:** forming the bridge of the nose
- ☐ 3. **Nasal septum:** splitting the nose into two sides
- ☐ 4. **Pharynx (throat):** carrying air down from the nose

4 Think and answer

Why do we sneeze?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/nose

Answer key: How does the nose work?

1 Which part is it?

1. Nasal bones
2. Nose cartilage
3. Nasal septum

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. A

3 True or false?

1. F (Nasal bones: forming the bridge of the nose)
2. F (Nose cartilage: shaping the tip of the nose)
3. T
4. T

4 Think and answer

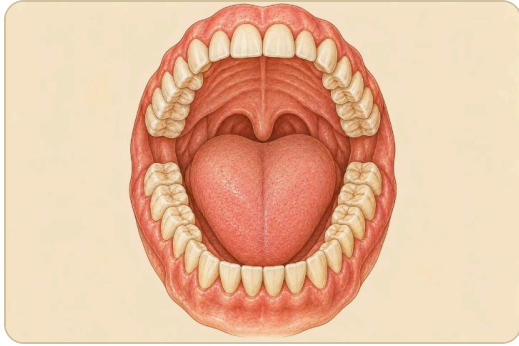
A sneeze is a reflex to push out something irritating the nose, like dust, pollen or a cold.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How many teeth do we have?



READ

Children have 20 baby teeth. They start falling out around age 6 and are replaced by permanent teeth. Adults have 32 teeth, counting the 4 wisdom teeth. The mouth also holds the tongue, which tastes, and saliva, which helps you swallow.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Premolars

Incisors

Canines

1. The front teeth, straight and thin. They cut, like when you bite into an apple.
2. The pointy teeth, one on each side of the incisors. They help tear tougher food.
3. They come after the canines. They have two little points and start crushing food.

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Molars
- ☐ 2. Tongue
- ☐ 3. Lips
- ☐ 4. Gums

- A. Holding and protecting the teeth
- B. Tasting, moving food and speaking
- C. Closing the mouth and helping speech
- D. Grinding food

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Incisors:** separating the mouth from the nose
- ☐ 2. **Canines:** tearing food
- ☐ 3. **Premolars:** crushing and grinding
- ☐ 4. **Roof of the mouth (palate):** cutting food

4 Think and answer

Why do baby teeth fall out?



Spin it in 3D and read more

anatomytour.com/en/mouth-and-teeth

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Answer key: How many teeth do we have?

1 Which part is it?

1. Incisors
2. Canines
3. Premolars

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. A

3 True or false?

1. F (Incisors: cutting food)
2. T
3. T
4. F (Roof of the mouth (palate): separating the mouth from the nose)

4 Think and answer

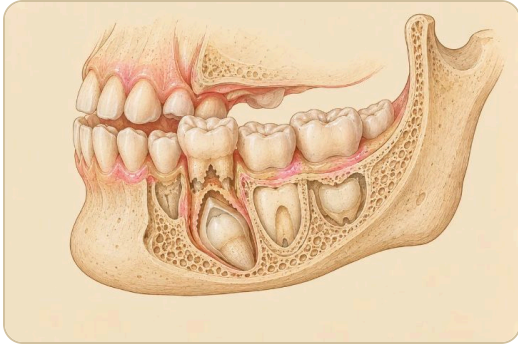
Because the mouth grows and needs bigger, stronger teeth. The permanent tooth, already hidden in the bone, pushes up while the baby tooth's root dissolves until it gets wobbly and falls out.



Name: _____

Date: _____

When do baby teeth fall out?



READ

Baby teeth start falling out around age 6, and the last ones go at about 12. Under each one, a new tooth is already hiding in the bone. As it grows, the baby tooth's root slowly disappears, the tooth gets wobbly and falls out. Then the new tooth comes in.

1 Match each question to its answer. Write the letter.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ 1. At what age does the first baby tooth fall out? | A. For most children, between ages 6 and 7. |
| ☐ 2. In what order do baby teeth fall out? | B. It is the first permanent molar. |
| ☐ 3. What is the "six-year molar"? | C. Roughly in the order they came in. |
| ☐ 4. Why does a baby tooth fall out without a root? | D. It did have a root. As the new tooth moves up, the body slowly breaks that root down, without pain. |

2 Is this the right answer? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **The new tooth came in behind the baby tooth. What now?** This is common, especially with the lower front teeth.
- ☐ 2. **Should you pull out a wobbly tooth?** Baby teeth are very white. The permanent tooth has a thicker, slightly yellow layer inside, so it looks more yellow next to them.
- ☐ 3. **Why is the new tooth more yellow and bumpy on the edge?** It is best to let the child wiggle it with their tongue or a clean finger until it comes out on its own.
- ☐ 4. **How many teeth fall out in total?** All 20 baby teeth fall out, and 20 permanent teeth take their place.

3 Think and answer

Does a baby tooth with a cavity need treatment?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/baby-teeth

Answer key: When do baby teeth fall out?

1 Match each question to its answer.

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. D

2 Is this the right answer?

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T

3 Think and answer

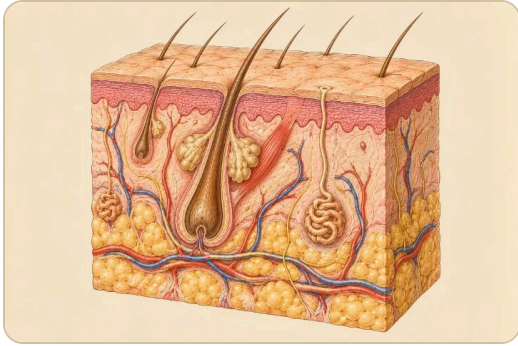
Yes. Even though it will fall out one day, the baby tooth helps with chewing and speaking and holds the space for the permanent tooth.



Name: _____

Date: _____

What does the skin do?



READ

Skin is the body's largest organ. It protects against germs, sun and scrapes, keeps water in, helps control temperature with sweat and senses touch, cold, heat and pain. Hair and nails are made by the skin too.

1 Match each question to its answer. Write the letter.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ 1. Why do we sweat? | A. To cool the body down. When sweat evaporates from the skin, it carries heat away. |
| ☐ 2. Why does skin burn in the sun? | B. The sun's ultraviolet rays damage skin cells. |
| ☐ 3. What are goosebumps? | C. From melanin, a pigment made by skin cells. |
| ☐ 4. Where does skin color come from? | D. Each hair has a tiny muscle at its root. |

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ 1. Skin | A. Keeping sweat out of the eyes |
| ☐ 2. Hair | B. Protecting the body and sensing touch |
| ☐ 3. Eyebrows | C. Feeling and speaking |
| ☐ 4. Lips | D. Shielding the head from sun and cold |

3 Is this the right answer? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Why does armpit sweat smell?** The skin on your head is always renewing itself and shedding old bits.
- ☐ 2. **What is dandruff?** Your armpits have special sweat glands that switch on at puberty.
- ☐ 3. **What are nails made of?** Nails are made of keratin, the same tough substance found in hair and the outer layer of skin.
- ☐ 4. **Why do I get a shock when I touch things?** It's static electricity. When you shuffle your feet on a carpet or pull off a wool sweater, your body picks up a little electric charge.



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/skin

Answer key: What does the skin do?

1 Match each question to its answer.

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. C

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C

3 Is this the right answer?

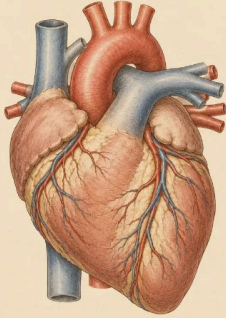
1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T



Name: _____

Date: _____

How does the heart work?



READ

The heart is a muscle about the size of your closed fist. It works like a pump: it squeezes and relaxes all the time, pushing blood around your body. Inside it has 4 spaces. The right side sends blood to the lungs to get oxygen, and the left side sends oxygen-rich blood to the whole body.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Left atrium

Right atrium

Ventricles (the muscle)

1. This is the big, strong part of the heart. It squeezes, like a hand squeezing a ball, and pushes blood all around your body. _____
2. It is one of the 4 spaces inside the heart: the top one on the right. It works like an entrance room: blood coming back from the body, already low in oxygen, arrives here first. _____
3. It is the top space on the left side. It also works like an entrance room: blood that has just picked up oxygen in the lungs arrives here. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Right ventricle (inside)
- ☐ 2. Left ventricle (inside)
- ☐ 3. Tricuspid valve
- ☐ 4. Mitral valve

- A. Door between the right atrium and ventricle
- B. Door between the left atrium and ventricle
- C. Sending blood to the whole body
- D. Sending blood to the lungs

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Ventricles (the muscle):** squeezing and pumping blood
- ☐ 2. **Right atrium:** receiving oxygen-rich blood
- ☐ 3. **Left atrium:** receiving blood back from the body
- ☐ 4. **Pulmonary valve:** exit door to the lungs

4 Think and answer

How many times does the heart beat in a day?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/heart

Answer key: How does the heart work?

1 Which part is it?

1. Ventricles (the muscle)
2. Right atrium
3. Left atrium

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. B

3 True or false?

1. T
2. F (Right atrium: receiving blood back from the body)
3. F (Left atrium: receiving oxygen-rich blood)
4. T

4 Think and answer

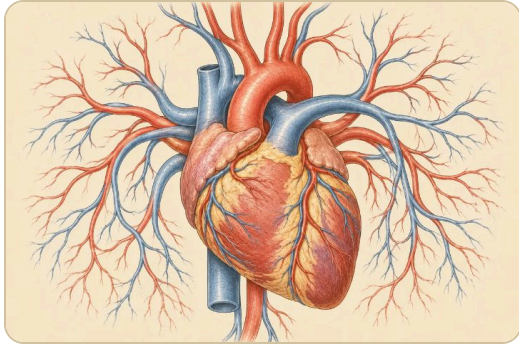
About 100,000 times. At rest, an adult has 60 to 100 beats per minute.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How does blood circulate around the body?



READ

The heart pushes blood through tubes called arteries to every bit of the body. The blood delivers oxygen and food and comes back through veins to the heart. Then it passes through the lungs to pick up more oxygen, and it all starts again.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Venae cavae

Aorta

Lung vessels

1. The biggest blood tube in the body. It leaves the heart, makes a curve and runs down through the belly. _____
2. The two thickest veins. One brings blood back from the upper body and the other from the lower body, back to the heart. _____
3. The tubes that take blood from the heart to the lungs and bring it back full of oxygen. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

☐ 1. Heart

☐ 2. Head arteries

☐ 3. Arm arteries

☐ 4. Trunk arteries

A. Supplying the arms and hands

B. Supplying the brain and face

C. Supplying the organs

D. Pumping the blood

3 True or false? Write T or F.

☐ 1. **Aorta:** bringing blood back to the heart

☐ 2. **Venae cavae:** carrying blood from the heart to the body

☐ 3. **Lung vessels:** taking blood to pick up oxygen

☐ 4. **Leg arteries:** supplying the legs and feet

4 Think and answer

Why do veins look blue?



Spin it in 3D and read more

anatomytour.com/en/blood-and-circulation

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Answer key: How does blood circulate around the body?

1 Which part is it?

1. Aorta
2. Venae cavae
3. Lung vessels

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. C

3 True or false?

1. F (Aorta: carrying blood from the heart to the body)
2. F (Venae cavae: bringing blood back to the heart)
3. T
4. T

4 Think and answer

Blood is always red: brighter in arteries and darker in veins.



Spin it in 3D and read more

anatomytour.com/en/blood-and-circulation

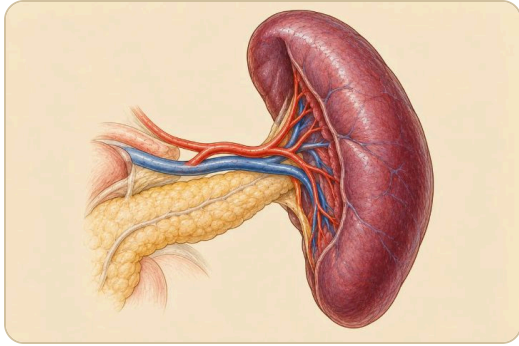
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Name: _____

Date: _____

What does the spleen do?



READ

The spleen is an organ on the left side of the belly, behind the ribs. It works like a filter for the blood (just a comparison): it removes old cells and helps catch germs, as part of the body's defenses.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Pancreas

Stomach

Splenic vessels

1. The tubes that take blood to the spleen to be cleaned and then bring it back. _____
2. The pouch that receives food. It is see-through to show the organs behind it. _____
3. It sits behind the stomach. It makes a juice that helps digestion and insulin, which controls sugar in the blood. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Spleen
- ☐ 2. Kidney
- ☐ 3. Large intestine
- ☐ 4. Ribs

- A. Protecting the spleen
- B. Filtering blood and making urine
- C. Filtering blood and defending the body
- D. Absorbing water and forming stool

3 Is this the right answer? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Can you live without a spleen?** Yes. The liver and other organs take over part of its work.
- ☐ 2. **Why do we get a side stitch when running?** This stitch is very common and goes away on its own.
- ☐ 3. **Where is the spleen?** Yes, mainly after hard blows to the belly or left ribs, as in accidents.
- ☐ 4. **Can the spleen rupture?** On the upper left side of the belly, behind the lower ribs and against the stomach.



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/spleen

Answer key: What does the spleen do?

1 Which part is it?

1. Splenic vessels
2. Stomach
3. Pancreas

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. A

3 Is this the right answer?

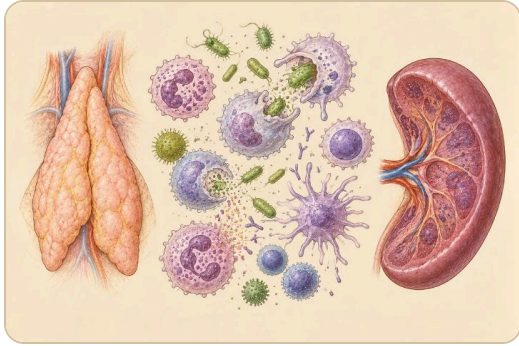
1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F



Name: _____

Date: _____

How does the body fight germs?



READ

The body has a defense army (just a comparison). First, skin and mucus keep germs out. If one gets through, white blood cells attack. Some keep a "photo" of the germ so next time the body defends itself faster. That is how vaccines work.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Bone marrow (inside bones)

Thymus

Skin (first barrier)

1. Skin is like a wall around the body (just a comparison). Germs can't get through it when it is unbroken.
2. Inside some bones is a soft part that makes blood, including white blood cells, the defense cells.
3. It sits in the chest and works like a school for defense cells (just a comparison): it teaches them to attack germs and not the body itself.

2 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Skin (first barrier):** training T cells
- ☐ 2. **Intestine:** hosting defenses and good bacteria
- ☐ 3. **Bone marrow (inside bones):** making defense cells
- ☐ 4. **Thymus:** keeping germs out

3 Think and answer

How do vaccines work?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/immune-system

Answer key: How does the body fight germs?

1 Which part is it?

1. Skin (first barrier)
2. Bone marrow (inside bones)
3. Thymus

2 True or false?

1. F (Skin (first barrier): keeping germs out)
2. T
3. T
4. F (Thymus: training T cells)

3 Think and answer

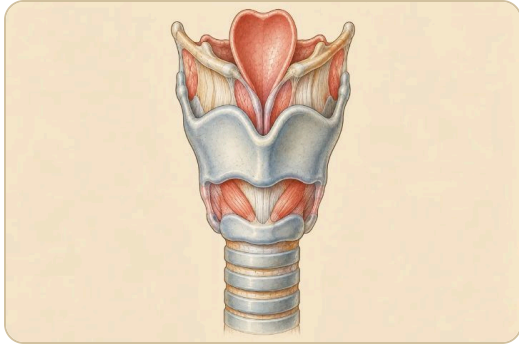
A vaccine shows the body part of a germ, or a weakened germ, without causing the disease.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How is the voice made?



READ

Inside your Adam's apple, in your neck, are two little folds called vocal cords. When you talk, air from the lungs makes them vibrate, and that becomes sound. Then the mouth and tongue turn that sound into words.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Arytenoid cartilages

Vocal cords

Larynx muscles

- Two little folds inside your voice box. When air passes through them, they vibrate and make the sound of your voice.
- Tiny muscles that open the folds to breathe and close them to speak.
- Two small pieces that swivel and pull the vocal folds.

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Thyroid cartilage (Adam's apple)
- ☐ 2. Cricoid cartilage
- ☐ 3. Epiglottis
- ☐ 4. Hyoid bone

- A. Closing the airway when you swallow
- B. Protecting the vocal folds
- C. Anchoring the tongue and larynx
- D. Forming the base of the larynx

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Vocal cords:** moving the vocal folds
- ☐ 2. **Larynx muscles:** opening, closing and tightening the vocal folds
- ☐ 3. **Arytenoid cartilages:** making the voice
- ☐ 4. **Pharynx:** carrying air and food downward

4 Think and answer

Why do men have an Adam's apple?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/throat-and-voice

Answer key: How is the voice made?

1 Which part is it?

1. Vocal cords
2. Larynx muscles
3. Arytenoid cartilages

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C

3 True or false?

1. F (Vocal cords: making the voice)
2. T
3. F (Arytenoid cartilages: moving the vocal folds)
4. T

4 Think and answer

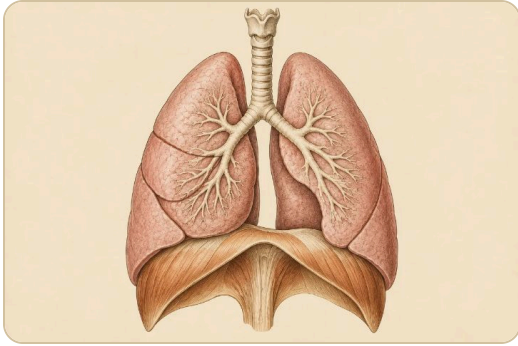
Everyone has a thyroid cartilage. At puberty, testosterone makes boys' larynx grow more, and the angle of the cartilage gets sharper, so it shows more on the neck.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How do the lungs work?



READ

The lungs are like two sponges that fill with air. Air comes in through your nose, goes down a tube and reaches tiny bubbles, where oxygen passes into your blood. At the same time, your blood drops off the gas your body doesn't need, and you blow it out.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Left lung

Right lung

Right upper lobe

1. It is like a sponge full of tiny air bubbles. When you breathe in, it fills up; when you breathe out, it empties. _____
2. It is a little smaller than the right one, because it has to make room for the heart, which sits right next to it. _____
3. It is the top piece of the right lung. The little tubes in the 3D view are the paths for air and blood inside it. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Right middle lobe
- ☐ 2. Right lower lobe
- ☐ 3. Left upper lobe
- ☐ 4. Left lower lobe

- A. The middle piece, found only on the right
- B. The bottom part of the left lung
- C. The bottom part, resting on the diaphragm
- D. The top part of the left lung

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Right lung:** swapping air: taking in oxygen, letting out carbon dioxide
- ☐ 2. **Left lung:** the top part of the right lung
- ☐ 3. **Right upper lobe:** swapping air, while leaving room for the heart
- ☐ 4. **Larynx (voice box):** making your voice and guarding the airway

4 Think and answer

How many times do we breathe in a day?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/lungs

Answer key: How do the lungs work?

1 Which part is it?

1. Right lung
2. Left lung
3. Right upper lobe

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. B

3 True or false?

1. T
2. F (Left lung: swapping air, while leaving room for the heart)
3. F (Right upper lobe: the top part of the right lung)
4. T

4 Think and answer

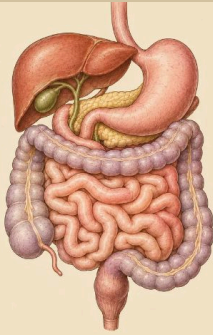
A resting adult breathes 12 to 20 times a minute, which adds up to more than 17,000 breaths a day.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How does digestion work?



READ

Food takes a trip inside your body. It is chewed in your mouth, slides down a tube to the stomach, turns into a soft paste, travels through a very long intestine where the good stuff goes into your blood, and what is left becomes poop.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Esophagus

Duodenum

Stomach

1. It is a tube that goes down through your chest. When you swallow, it squeezes and pushes the food down, like squeezing a toothpaste tube. _____
2. Its shape is a bit like a bag, sort of like a J. It churns the food and mixes it with a very strong juice until it turns into a soft paste. _____
3. It is the very start of the intestine, shaped like a C. Here food gets juices that help digestion, coming from the liver and pancreas. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Small intestine
- ☐ 2. Appendix
- ☐ 3. Large intestine
- ☐ 4. Rectum

- A. Holding poop until it's time to go
- B. Removing water and forming poop
- C. A small pouch at the start of the large intestine
- D. Absorbing nutrients

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Esophagus:** churning food with acid
- ☐ 2. **Stomach:** carrying food from the mouth to the stomach
- ☐ 3. **Duodenum:** mixing food with bile and juices
- ☐ 4. **Liver:** making bile, which helps digest fat

4 Think and answer

How long does food take to digest?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/digestion

Answer key: How does digestion work?

1 Which part is it?

1. Esophagus
2. Stomach
3. Duodenum

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. A

3 True or false?

1. F (Esophagus: carrying food from the mouth to the stomach)
2. F (Stomach: churning food with acid)
3. T
4. T

4 Think and answer

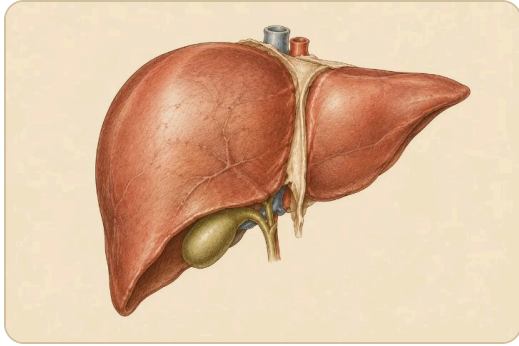
Food stays 2 to 4 hours in the stomach and a few more hours in the small intestine.



Name: _____

Date: _____

What does the liver do?



READ

The liver works as if it were a factory and a cleaning station at the same time. It cleans your blood, saves energy for later, makes a liquid that helps digest fat and produces things your body needs, like the ones that stop bleeding when you get hurt.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Right lobe

Gallbladder

Left lobe

1. It is the biggest piece of the liver. It sits on the right side of your belly, protected by your ribs.
2. It is the smaller piece of the liver. It stretches to the middle of your belly, above your stomach.
3. It sits under the liver and is shaped a bit like a little pouch. It stores a liquid that helps digest the fat in food.

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Caudate lobe
- ☐ 2. Bile ducts
- ☐ 3. Portal vein
- ☐ 4. Hepatic artery

- A. Bringing blood from the intestine
- B. Bringing oxygen to the liver
- C. A small part, hidden at the back
- D. Carrying bile to the intestine

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Right lobe:** storing bile
- ☐ 2. **Left lobe:** the smaller part, reaching toward the stomach
- ☐ 3. **Gallbladder:** the biggest part of the liver
- ☐ 4. **Hepatic veins:** taking the cleaned blood away

4 Think and answer

Where is the liver?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/liver

Answer key: What does the liver do?

1 Which part is it?

1. Right lobe
2. Left lobe
3. Gallbladder

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B

3 True or false?

1. F (Right lobe: the biggest part of the liver)
2. T
3. F (Gallbladder: storing bile)
4. T

4 Think and answer

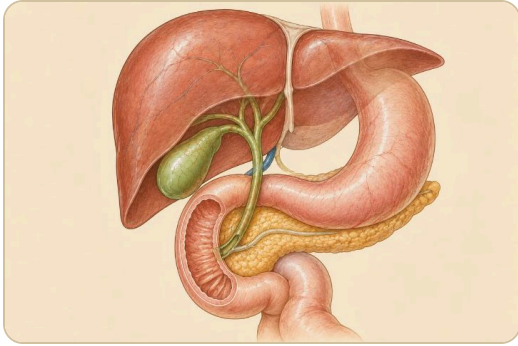
On the right side of the belly, just under the diaphragm and protected by the lower ribs.



Name: _____

Date: _____

What does the gallbladder do?



READ

The gallbladder is a small pouch under the liver. The liver makes bile, a greenish-yellow liquid that helps digest fat, and the gallbladder stores it until mealtime. When fatty food arrives, it squeezes and sends bile into the intestine.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Cystic duct

Gallbladder

Bile ducts of the liver

1. A small green pouch under the liver. It stores bile, a liquid that helps digest the fat in food. _____
2. The little tube that leaves the gallbladder. Bile goes in and out through it. _____
3. Channels that look like tree branches (just a comparison) and collect bile from inside the liver. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ 1. Liver | A. Carrying pancreatic juice |
| ☐ 2. Duodenum | B. Receiving bile and pancreatic juice |
| ☐ 3. Pancreas | C. Making digestive juice and insulin |
| ☐ 4. Pancreatic duct | D. Making bile |

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Gallbladder:** storing bile
- ☐ 2. **Cystic duct:** collecting bile from the liver
- ☐ 3. **Bile ducts of the liver:** linking the gallbladder to the other ducts
- ☐ 4. **Stomach:** starting digestion

4 Think and answer

Can you live without a gallbladder?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/gallbladder

Answer key: What does the gallbladder do?

1 Which part is it?

1. Gallbladder
2. Cystic duct
3. Bile ducts of the liver

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. A

3 True or false?

1. T
2. F (Cystic duct: linking the gallbladder to the other ducts)
3. F (Bile ducts of the liver: collecting bile from the liver)
4. T

4 Think and answer

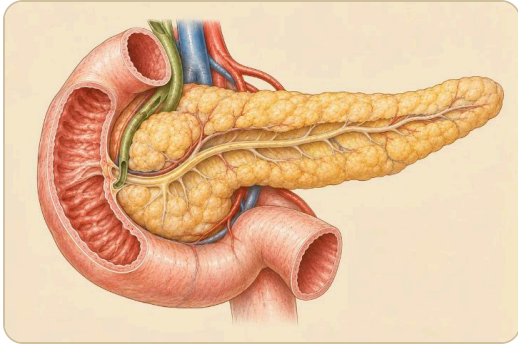
Yes. When the gallbladder is removed, the liver keeps making bile, which then flows straight into the intestine little by little.



Name: _____

Date: _____

What does the pancreas do?



READ

The pancreas sits behind the stomach and has two jobs. First, it makes a juice that helps break food down in the intestine. Second, it makes insulin, which helps sugar from food get into the cells to become energy.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Duodenum

Spleen

Pancreatic duct

1. The tube running through the pancreas that carries its juice to the intestine. _____
2. The very start of the intestine, shaped like a C. That is where bile and pancreatic juice mix with the food. _____
3. It sits on the left, behind the ribs. It cleans the blood and helps fight germs. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Pancreas
- ☐ 2. Gallbladder
- ☐ 3. Stomach
- ☐ 4. Blood vessels

- A.** Making digestive juice and insulin
- B.** Bringing blood in and out
- C.** Starting digestion
- D.** Storing bile

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Pancreatic duct:** carrying pancreatic juice
- ☐ 2. **Duodenum:** filtering blood and making urine
- ☐ 3. **Spleen:** filtering blood and defending the body
- ☐ 4. **Kidneys:** receiving bile and pancreatic juice

4 Think and answer

What is insulin?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/pancreas

Answer key: What does the pancreas do?

1 Which part is it?

1. Pancreatic duct
2. Duodenum
3. Spleen

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. B

3 True or false?

1. T
2. F (Duodenum: receiving bile and pancreatic juice)
3. T
4. F (Kidneys: filtering blood and making urine)

4 Think and answer

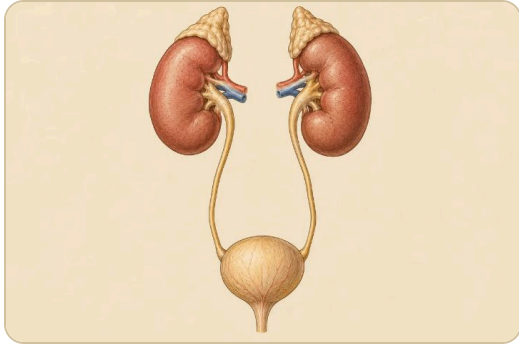
A hormone made by the pancreas. It works like a key (just a comparison) that opens cells so sugar from the blood can get in and become energy.



Name: _____

Date: _____

What do the kidneys do?



READ

The kidneys work like two filters that clean your blood all day long. Everything extra your body doesn't need becomes pee, goes down little tubes to the bladder and then leaves when you go to the bathroom.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Inside the kidney

Ureters

Renal pelvis

1. Inside, the kidney has several cone-shaped parts. That is where millions of tiny filters make pee. _____
2. It is the part of the kidney that works like a funnel: it collects freshly made pee and sends it into the little tube going down to the bladder. _____
3. Two thin tubes that go down from the kidneys to the bladder. Pee trickles down them slowly all the time. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Kidneys
- ☐ 2. Bladder
- ☐ 3. Urethra
- ☐ 4. Adrenal glands

- A. Holding pee
- B. Making adrenaline
- C. Filtering blood and making pee
- D. Carrying pee out of the body

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Inside the kidney:** where the blood is filtered
- ☐ 2. **Renal pelvis:** carrying pee to the bladder
- ☐ 3. **Ureters:** collecting pee before it goes down
- ☐ 4. **Kidney arteries and veins:** bringing blood to and from the kidneys

4 Think and answer

Where are the kidneys?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/kidneys

Answer key: What do the kidneys do?

1 Which part is it?

1. Inside the kidney
2. Renal pelvis
3. Ureters

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B

3 True or false?

1. T
2. F (Renal pelvis: collecting pee before it goes down)
3. F (Ureters: carrying pee to the bladder)
4. T

4 Think and answer

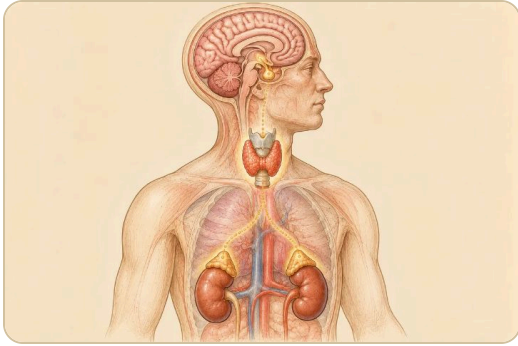
At the back of the belly, one on each side of the spine, roughly at waist level and protected by the lower ribs.



Name: _____

Date: _____

What are hormones?



READ

Hormones are chemical messengers. Glands release them into the blood, and they travel to other parts of the body carrying orders like "grow", "sleep", "stay alert" or "store energy".

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Pineal gland

Pituitary gland

Hypothalamus

1. A small part of the brain that controls hunger, thirst and temperature and gives orders to the pituitary.
2. A gland the size of a pea (just a size comparison) under the brain. It sends messages to other glands and makes growth hormone.
3. It sits in the middle of the brain and makes melatonin, which makes you sleepy when it gets dark.

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Thymus
- ☐ 2. Adrenal glands
- ☐ 3. Pancreas
- ☐ 4. Gonads (testes or ovaries)

- A. Making adrenaline and cortisol
- B. Making insulin
- C. Making the puberty hormones
- D. Training defense cells

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Hypothalamus:** linking the brain to the hormones
- ☐ 2. **Pituitary gland:** making the sleep hormone
- ☐ 3. **Pineal gland:** directing other glands
- ☐ 4. **Kidneys:** showing where the adrenals sit

4 Think and answer

What does the thyroid do?



Spin it in 3D and read more

anatomytour.com/en/glands-and-hormones

Free for classroom and home use

© Anatomy Tour

Answer key: What are hormones?

1 Which part is it?

1. Hypothalamus
2. Pituitary gland
3. Pineal gland

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C

3 True or false?

1. T
2. F (Pituitary gland: directing other glands)
3. F (Pineal gland: making the sleep hormone)
4. T

4 Think and answer

The thyroid is a butterfly-shaped gland in the neck, just below the Adam's apple (just a shape comparison).



Name: _____

Date: _____

How many bones are in the human body?



READ

An adult has 206 bones. Together they form the skeleton, which works like the frame of a house: it holds your body up, protects what is inside and, with the help of muscles, lets you move. Babies are born with more bones, which join together as they grow.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Skull

Sternum (breastbone)

Ribs

1. These are the bones of the head. They protect the brain and shape the face. They have a page of their own.
2. Twelve pairs of curved bones that make a protective cage around the heart and lungs.
3. It is the flat bone in the middle of your chest. The ribs attach to it at the front.

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ 1. Neck vertebrae | A. Holding up and turning the head |
| ☐ 2. Upper back vertebrae | B. Connecting the spine to the pelvis |
| ☐ 3. Lower back vertebrae | C. Holding the ribs |
| ☐ 4. Sacrum | D. Carrying the body's weight |

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Skull:** cushioning between vertebrae
- ☐ 2. **Ribs:** protecting the heart and lungs
- ☐ 3. **Sternum (breastbone):** holding the ribs at the front
- ☐ 4. **Spinal discs:** protecting the brain and shaping the face

4 Think and answer

How many bones does a baby have?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/skeleton

Answer key: How many bones are in the human body?

1 Which part is it?

1. Skull
2. Ribs
3. Sternum (breastbone)

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. B

3 True or false?

1. F (Skull: protecting the brain and shaping the face)
2. T
3. T
4. F (Spinal discs: cushioning between vertebrae)

4 Think and answer

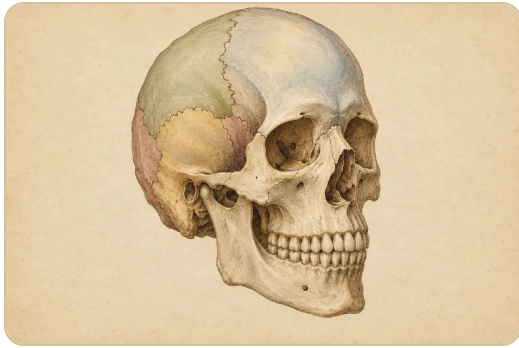
A newborn has about 270 to 300 bones and bone pieces. Many of them join as the child grows, such as the skull and sacrum bones, until reaching the adult 206.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How many bones are in the skull?

**READ**

The skull has 22 bones that fit together like a puzzle. Eight make a "box" that protects the brain and fourteen make the face. Only one of them moves: the mandible, your chin bone.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Parietal bones

Occipital bone

Frontal bone

1. This is your forehead bone. It works like a helmet at the front of your head and protects your brain. _____
2. Two big bones that make the roof of your head, like the two halves of a roof. _____
3. It sits at the back of your head. It has a big hole underneath where the spinal cord passes; the spinal cord works like a cable linking your brain to the rest of your body. _____

2 Match each part to where it is. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Temporal bones
- ☐ 2. Sphenoid bone
- ☐ 3. Ethmoid bone
- ☐ 4. Zygomatic bones

- A.** Your cheekbones
- B.** Between your eyes, behind your nose
- C.** In the middle of the skull base
- D.** Next to your ears

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Frontal bone:** your forehead
- ☐ 2. **Parietal bones:** top and sides of your head
- ☐ 3. **Occipital bone:** your upper jaw
- ☐ 4. **Maxillae (upper jaw):** the back of your head

4 Think and answer

What is the only bone in the head that moves?



Answer key: How many bones are in the skull?

1 Which part is it?

1. Frontal bone
2. Parietal bones
3. Occipital bone

2 Match each part to where it is.

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. A

3 True or false?

1. T
2. T
3. F (Occipital bone: the back of your head)
4. F (Maxillae (upper jaw): your upper jaw)

4 Think and answer

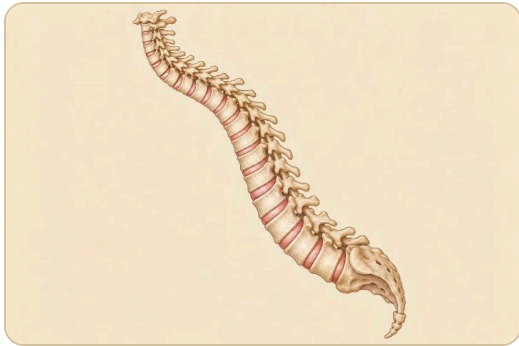
The mandible, your chin bone. It connects to the temporal bones just in front of the ears and lets you open and close your mouth to talk, chew and yawn.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How many vertebrae are in the spine?



READ

The spine is made of 33 small stacked bones called vertebrae, with little cushions between them. It holds the body upright, lets you bend and protects the spinal cord, which runs inside it like a tunnel.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Atlas and axis

Lumbar vertebrae

Thoracic vertebrae

1. The first two vertebrae. One lets you nod "yes" and the other lets you shake "no".
2. They sit in the middle of the back. The ribs attach to them.
3. The thickest vertebrae, in the lower back. They carry almost all of the body's weight.

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Neck vertebrae
- ☐ 2. Intervertebral discs
- ☐ 3. Sacrum
- ☐ 4. Pelvis

- A. Holding and moving the head
- B. Supporting the spine
- C. Linking the spine to the pelvis
- D. Cushioning impacts

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Atlas and axis:** letting the head nod and turn
- ☐ 2. **Thoracic vertebrae:** resting on the atlas
- ☐ 3. **Lumbar vertebrae:** bearing the body's weight
- ☐ 4. **Base of the skull:** holding the ribs

4 Think and answer

What is a herniated disc?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/spine

Answer key: How many vertebrae are in the spine?

1 Which part is it?

1. Atlas and axis
2. Thoracic vertebrae
3. Lumbar vertebrae

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. B

3 True or false?

1. T
2. F (Thoracic vertebrae: holding the ribs)
3. T
4. F (Base of the skull: resting on the atlas)

4 Think and answer

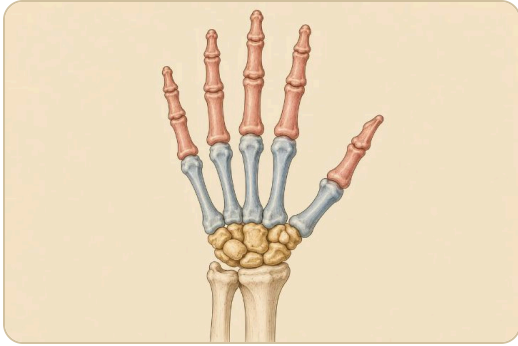
It is when the soft center of a disc pushes out through the outer ring and presses on a nerve.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How many bones are in the hand?



READ

Each hand has 27 bones: 8 very small ones in the wrist, 5 in the palm and 14 in the fingers. Having so many little bones is what lets the hand make delicate movements, like holding a pencil or picking up a pebble.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Lunate

Triquetrum

Scaphoid

1. One of the 8 little wrist bones. Its shape is a bit like a small boat. _____
2. A little wrist bone shaped a bit like a half-moon. _____
3. A little wrist bone with three corners, on the little-finger side. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Pisiform
- ☐ 2. Trapezium
- ☐ 3. Trapezoid
- ☐ 4. Capitate

- A. Being the center of the wrist
- B. Anchoring a tendon
- C. Supporting the index finger
- D. Letting the thumb swivel

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Scaphoid:** linking the wrist to the thumb side
- ☐ 2. **Lunate:** sitting at the center of the wrist
- ☐ 3. **Triquetrum:** supporting the ring and little fingers
- ☐ 4. **Hamate:** forming the little-finger side of the wrist

4 Think and answer

Why is the thumb so important?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/hand

Answer key: How many bones are in the hand?

1 Which part is it?

1. Scaphoid
2. Lunate
3. Triquetrum

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. A

3 True or false?

1. T
2. T
3. F (Triquetrum: forming the little-finger side of the wrist)
4. F (Hamate: supporting the ring and little fingers)

4 Think and answer

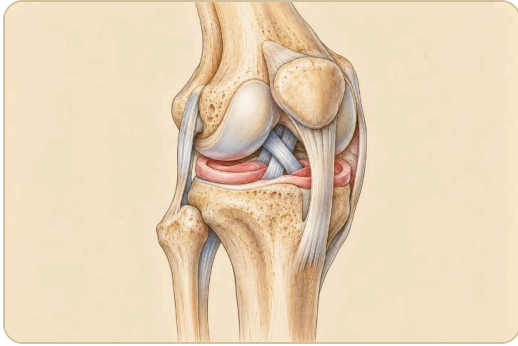
Because it can swivel and touch the tip of every other finger.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How does the knee work?



READ

The knee is where the thigh bone meets the shinbone. It works a bit like a door hinge (just a comparison): it bends and straightens. Inside, ligaments hold everything firm and cushions called menisci soften jumps.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Fibula

Femur

Tibia (shinbone)

1. The thigh bone, the biggest bone in the body. Its lower end forms the knee. _____
2. The shinbone. Its top is like a little table the femur rests on (just a comparison). _____
3. The thin bone on the outside of the leg. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ 1. Patella (kneecap) | A. Straightening the knee |
| ☐ 2. Quadriceps muscle and tendon | B. Stopping the tibia sliding forward |
| ☐ 3. Patellar tendon | C. Protecting the knee and helping straighten the leg |
| ☐ 4. Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) | D. Linking the kneecap to the tibia |

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Femur:** steadying the outer leg
- ☐ 2. **Tibia (shinbone):** forming the bottom of the knee
- ☐ 3. **Fibula:** forming the top of the knee
- ☐ 4. **Posterior cruciate ligament (PCL):** stopping the tibia sliding backward

4 Think and answer

What is a torn ACL?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/knee

Answer key: How does the knee work?

1 Which part is it?

1. Femur
2. Tibia (shinbone)
3. Fibula

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B

3 True or false?

1. F (Femur: forming the top of the knee)
2. T
3. F (Fibula: steadying the outer leg)
4. T

4 Think and answer

It is when the anterior cruciate ligament tears, usually during a sudden twist or stop with the foot planted.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How many bones are in the foot?



READ

Each foot has 26 bones, plus muscles, tendons and ligaments. Together they make a curve under the foot, the arch, which works like a spring (just a comparison) and helps you walk, run and jump without getting hurt.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Achilles tendon

Midfoot bones

Talus

1. The bone that fits between the shin and the heel. It forms the ankle. _____
2. The strong cord behind the ankle. It links the calf to the heel and lets you stand on tiptoe. _____
3. Small bones that fit together like a puzzle (just a comparison) and make the curve under your foot. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- ☐ 1. Calcaneus (heel bone)
- ☐ 2. Metatarsals
- ☐ 3. Plantar ligament
- ☐ 4. Foot muscles

- A.** Taking the weight at the back of the foot
- B.** Holding up the arch
- C.** Moving the toes and keeping balance
- D.** Forming the front of the foot

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Talus:** linking the leg to the foot
- ☐ 2. **Achilles tendon:** forming the arch of the foot
- ☐ 3. **Midfoot bones:** lifting the heel
- ☐ 4. **Phalanges (toes):** giving balance and push-off

4 Think and answer

What are flat feet?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/foot

Answer key: How many bones are in the foot?

1 Which part is it?

1. Talus
2. Achilles tendon
3. Midfoot bones

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. A
2. D
3. B
4. C

3 True or false?

1. T
2. F (Achilles tendon: lifting the heel)
3. F (Midfoot bones: forming the arch of the foot)
4. T

4 Think and answer

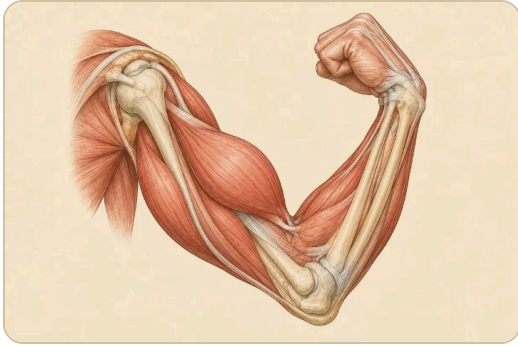
It is when the arch is low and the whole sole touches the ground.



Name: _____

Date: _____

How many muscles are in the human body?



READ

The body has more than 600 muscles. They attach to bones, and when they shorten, they pull the bone and make you move. Because muscles can only pull, they work in pairs: one bends, the other straightens.

1 Which part is it? Use the words in the box.

Chest (pectoral)

Deltoid (shoulder)

Trapezius

1. The big muscle that runs from your neck to the middle of your back. It works when you shrug your shoulders. _____
2. The rounded muscle of the shoulder. It lifts your arm forward, to the side and back. _____
3. The big chest muscle. It works when you hug someone or push a door. _____

2 Match each part to what it does. Write the letter.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ 1. Neck muscles | A. Steadying and rotating the shoulder |
| ☐ 2. Back-of-shoulder muscles | B. Turning and holding up the head |
| ☐ 3. Biceps | C. Straightening the elbow |
| ☐ 4. Triceps | D. Bending the elbow |

3 True or false? Write T or F.

- ☐ 1. **Trapezius:** moving the wrist and fingers
- ☐ 2. **Deltoid (shoulder):** lifting the arm
- ☐ 3. **Chest (pectoral):** hugging and pushing
- ☐ 4. **Forearm muscles:** lifting the shoulders and steadying the upper back

4 Think and answer

What is the largest muscle in the body?



Spin it in 3D and read more
anatomytour.com/en/muscles

Answer key: How many muscles are in the human body?

1 Which part is it?

1. Trapezius
2. Deltoid (shoulder)
3. Chest (pectoral)

2 Match each part to what it does.

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. C

3 True or false?

1. F (Trapezius: lifting the shoulders and steadying the upper back)
2. T
3. T
4. F (Forearm muscles: moving the wrist and fingers)

4 Think and answer

The gluteus maximus, in the buttock. The longest is the sartorius, which crosses the thigh.

